DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL. 21. RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA. SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1884. NO. 94.

Sale of Thoroughbreds.

The Sacramento Record-Union of Friday says:

Theodore Winters, having determined to retire permanently from the turf, and confine himself strictly to breeding, placed on sale yesterday at public auction, at Agricultural Park, his entire lot of young horses, comprising all of his two-year olds and yearlings, together with the famous three-year old Prince of Norfolk and the well-known hurdle mare Hattie B. On the catalogue were the names of fifteen animals, but before the sale commenced Mr. Winters asked the privilege of withdrawing No. 14, bay filly foaled 1883, by Norfolk, first dam Ballinette, by Monday, and the same was withdrawn. The attendance was large and the bidding was spirited. The fourteen horses sold for $19,200, and the average was $1,371 43. The first animal offered for sale was Alf. Estill, a fine sorrel colt foaled in 1882, by Norfolk, first dam Lady Jane, by Marauder. The first bid was $250, and the horse was finally knocked down to Wm. H. Murray for $625.

A chesnut colt foaled in 1883, by Norfolk, first dam Illusion, by Alarm, was next offered for sale. The first bid was $150, and the horse was finally sold to W. B. Todhunter for $700.

The Prince of Norfolk was next led out, and was met with a wild huzza by the horsemen assembled. Th first bid was $1,000, which kept growing $100 at a time until $3,700 was reached, and the Prince was knocked down to Matt M. Allen, of Oakland. Later in the day Mr. Allen was offered $5,000 for the Prince and refused it.

Alta, a chesnut colt, was next led out. He was foaled in 1882, by Norfolk, first dam Ballinetto, by Monday. The first offer was $1,000, and the bids rapidly rose to $3,750, when he was knocked down to W. B. Todhunter for $3,750.

No. 9 on the catalogue was next offered for sale—a chestnut colt, foaled in 1883, by Norfolk, first dam Marion, by Malcam. The bids started at $1,000, and rose rapidly until $2,050 was reached, when he was knocked down to W. B. Todhunter.

The next animal offered was the celebrated hurdle mare Hattie B., a chestnut mare foaled in 1879, by Norfolk, first dam Maggie Dale, by Owen Dale. A gentleman from St. Louis started the bidding at $500, stayed with it up to $1,600, but finally let John Mackay have her for $1,650.

Bonanza, a chestnut gelding foaled in 1882, was next led out, and started at $1,000. The bidding was spirited between California and Eastern horsemen. J. D. Christy, of St. Louis, got him for $1,850.

No. 15 on the catalogue, a chestnut filly, foaled in 1883, by Norfolk, first dam Neapolitan, by War Dance, was next offered. From $300 the bidding rapidly rose to $1,500 when he was knocked down to M. M. Allen, of Oakland, for $1,550.

No. 13, a bay filly, foaled in 1883, by Norfolk, first dam Kitten by imported Eclipse, was started at $200, and sold to John Mackay for $425.

No. 11, a chestnut colt, foaled in 1883, by Norfolk, first dam Mattie Gleason by imported Glen Athol, started at $350, and was sold to W. B. Todhunter for $850.

No. 12, a chestnut colt, foaled in 1883, by Hooker, first dam Abbie W., by Norfolk, was sold to J. T. Courtney for $400.

No. 7, a gray gelding, foaled in 1882, by Hooker, first dam Queen, by Norfolk, was sold to Tom Delany for $310.

No. 8 a bay filly, foaled in 1882, by Hooker, first dam Abbie W., by Norfolk, was sold to John Mackay for $1,025.

The last one of the sale was a chestnut gelding, foaled in 1882, by Hooker, first dam Bay Kate, by Norfolk. She was started at $150, and sold to D. J. McCarty for $315.

Opposition to Cleveland.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Star has the following: R. S. Cook, Chairman of the Trades Assemblies Committee, said to a reporter: "I belong to a number of labor organizations, representing over 75,000 votes in this State and 500,000 over the whole country, and every report I have heard so far is one of the bitterest antagonism to Cleveland. The bulk of the laboring vote will be against him. The State Trade Assembly meets in Utica in September. Their action will, I believe, be firm in its opposition to Cleveland. A series of mass meetings of the working classes will be held all over the States shortly to oppose Cleveland. They are now waiting for Butler to declare himself. These meetings will probably commence in this city and in Brooklyn."

A Sun's Hartford special says: There is a very palpable defection from Cleveland of a considerable portion of the Irish-American vote, though the Connecticut Independent Republicans are pleased with Cleveland's nomination and most of them will vote for him. The disaffection toward Cleveland crops out everywhere among the Democrats of Irish antecedents.

Senator Jones passed through Omaha yesterday on his way home. Inasmuch as Gold Hill has not held any meeting in honor of the Republican ticket as yet, why would it not be a good idea for the Republicans of Storey county to give the Senator a rousing welcome on his arrival at his old home? A reception at the Gold Hill Miners' Union Hall on that occasion, to be followed by a few words from Senator Jones, would start the balling rolling for the rest of the campaign.—Enterprise, 18th.

Never cry over spilled milk. It is easier to buy chalk and make some more.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. J. J. MOORE,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office at Dr. Waggoner's residence, opposite the Depot Hotel.

☞ Makes a specialty of filling and extracting teeth. Save your natural teeth by having them filled IN TIME. my28tf

A. DAWSON, M. D.

OFFICE: IN SUNDERLAND'S BUILDING,

Rooms and 4

Residence on West Street between Commercial Row and Second Street. myltf

F. R. WAGGONER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Residence and Office:—North side of C. P. railroad track opposite Depot Hotel. sp3-tf

W. BERGMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Reno, Washoe Co., Nev.

OFFICE—Second street, next door to JOURNAL Building.

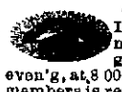
BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Reno Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.

THE STATED CONVOCATIONS OF RENO Chapter No. 7, of R. A. M., are held at Masonic Hall on the evening of the first Thursday of each month, commencing at 8 o'clock sharp. All sojourning companions in good standing are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the E. H. P.

ja4tf W. L. BECHTEL, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.



TRUCKEE LODGE, No. 11 Independent Order of Odd Fellows meet at their Hall, east side of Virginia street, Reno, every Wednesday evening, at 8 00 o'clock. A punctual attendance of members is requested. All visiting members in good standing, are cordially invited to attend.

W. SANDERS, N. G

F. C. UPDIKE, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

RENO LODGE NO. 19, Independent Order of Odd Fellows meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, over the Congregational Church, every Thursday evening. A punctual attendance is members is requested. All visiting members good standin are cordially invited to attend.

E. NOWATNEY, N. G.

W. L. BECHTEL, Secretary.

How About Summer Clothing?

This is the month to buy and

NATHAN'S

Clothing Emporium

THE PLACE TO BUY.

My Spring and Summer Stock Is Now In.

EVERYBODY KNOWS WHO HAS TRIED me, and these who have not should call at once and be convinced that I sell better goods for less money than any other house in town. I have the largest stock and latest styles in

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

Men's, Youth's, Boys', and Children's

SUITS, OVERCOATS, HATS,

CAPS, BLANKETS, ETC., ETC.

I have the Largest Assortment, Greatest Variety and Lowest Prices.

M. NATHAN,
jy10tf Virginia St., Reno.

S. J. HODGKINSON & CO.,

DRUGGISTS.

VIRGINIA ST., RENO.

—A Full Line of—

Fresh Drugs, Druggists' Sundries,

[TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMES, ETC.

Fine Brands of Cigars.

J. HALL,

Dealer in

DRIED AND GREEN FRUITS

OF EVERY VARIETY,

And everything usually kept in a first-class family grocery.

☞ Prices to Suit the Times. ☜

J. HALL,
Commercial Row, Reno Nevada.

AGENTS wanted for the lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it Any one can become a successful agent Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO.,
de9 '83-d&w Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Depot Hotel.

At the Depot.....Reno, Nevada.

WILLIAM R. CHAMBERLAIN, Prop'r.

THIS House is situated beside the Railroad track, and it is but a step from the building to the cars of the C. P. R. R. on one side, and those of the V. & T. R. R. on the other.

ALL THE ATTRACTIONS OF A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ARE SUPPLIED.

—All the—

PASSENGER TRAINS STOP

IN FRONT OF THE HOTEL

—Offices of—

Wells, Fargo & Co: and Western Union Telegraph Co.

AND ALL THE RAILROAD OFFICES

Are in this Building.

WM R. CHAMBERLAIN,
Proprietor.

J. K. EVERETT,

CORNER SECOND AND SIERRA STREETS

RENO, NEVADA.

—Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES.

Provisions, Hardware,

Queensware, Paints, Oils,

Brushes, Wines, Liquors.

Cigars, Snuff and Tobacco,

Wood and Willow-ware.

Mechanics' Tools,

Farming Implements

Bows, Wool Sacks, Fleece Twine, Sheep

Agent for the Champion Iron Fence Company Kenton, Ohio. my27tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Reno, Nevada.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....$75,000

Surplus $25,000.

D. A. BENDER .....President

G. W. MAPES.....Vice President

C. T. BENDER.....Cashier

Directors:

G. W. Mapes, D. A. Bender, Allen A. Curtis

C. T. Bender, A. H. Manning.

THE PIONEER BLACKSMITH

And Wagon Shop.

Corner Sierra Street and the Plaza, Reno, Nev.

J. L. McFARLIN, Proprietor.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN RENO and the best prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing, repairing, painting and finishing of wagons, carriages and agricultural implements, etc., in first-class style and at prices to suit the present hard times. Orders for sawing, turning and planing, will receive prompt attention. Farming implements and machinery of all kinds a specialty, and all Extras promptly furnished on application.

WAGONS BUGGIES AND EXCELSIOR CARTS MADE TO ORDER.

My facilities for doing all kinds of work in my line are superior to any in the State

jy9tf J. L. McFARLIN.

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VIRGINIA STREET, RENO, NEVADA.

J. D. POLLARD - - Proprietor

The Truckee Market will be supplied at all times with the very fattest, freshest, juciest and best

MEATS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

☞ The best in the land, and cheaper than the cheapest. Give us a trial aug17

FOR THE BEST

BEEF MUTTON, PORK, VEAL, SAUSAGE etc., go to

HENRY RHUE'S MARKET,

Two doors East of the Masonic Building, on Commercial Row, Reno.

By strict attention to business and fair treatment, Mr. Rhue will endeavor to merit his share of patronage. Meats delivered free of charge. dec5tf

RENO MARBLE WORKS,

W. E. LINDSEY, Proprietor.

Virginia Street, below Second.

Grave Stones and Monuments

Nothing but the best Italian marble used Best native granite used for bases. jy9tf

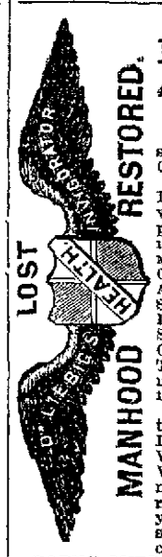
ESTRAY NOTICE,

CAME to my Ranch two miles south of Reno, one sorrel mare, white hind feet, saddle marks on side, with a sucking colt. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

A. C. McFARLIN.

Reno, July 15th, 1884. 1m

MISCELLANEOUS.



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Conducted by Qualified Physicians and Surgeons—regular Graduates.

☞ The OLDEST SPECIALISTS in the United States whose LIFE-LONG EXPERIENCE, perfect method and pure medicine, insure SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURES of all Private, Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Affections of the BLOOD, SKIN, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, ERUPTIONS, ULCERS, OLD SORES, SWELLING OF THE GLANDS, SORE MOUTH, THROAT, BONE PAINS, permanently cured and eradicated from the system for Life.

NERVOUS Debility, Impotency, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Mental and Physical Weakness, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Impediments to Marriage, etc., from excesses or youthful follies, or any cause, speedily, safely and privately cured.

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED and OLD men, and all who need medical SKILL and EXPERIENCE, consult the old European Physician at once. His opinion costs nothing, and may save future misery and shame. When inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent everywhere by express FREE FROM OBSERVATION. It is self-evident that a physician who gives his whole attention to a class of diseases ATTAINS GREAT SKILL, and physicians throughout the country, knowing this, frequently recommend difficult cases to the OLDEST SPECIALIST, by whom every KNOWN GOOD REMEDY is used. The Doctor's AGE and EXPERIENCE make his opinion of SUPREME IMPORTANCE.

☞ Those who call see no one but the Doctor. Consultations free and SACREDLY CONFIDENTIAL. Cases which have failed in obtaining relief elsewhere especially solicited. Female diseases successfully treated. THE DOCTOR will agree to forfeit $1,000 for a case undertaken, not cured. Call or write. Hours: Daily, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., 6 to 8 evenings; Sundays, 10 to 12 only. SEND FOR THE SANITARIST GUIDE TO HEALTH, SENT FREE. Address as above.

DR. LIEBIG'S
Wonderful German Invigorator

Permanently prevents all Unnatural Losses from the system, tones the nerves, strengthens the muscles, checks the waste, invigorates the whole system, and restores the afflicted to Health and Happiness.

The reason so many cannot get cured of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, etc., is owing to a complication, called PROSTATORRHEA with HYPERAETHESIA, which requires peculiar treatment. Dr. Liebig's Invigorator is the only positive cure for PROSTATORRHEA, with peculiar Special Treatment, used at the LIEBIG DISPENSARY.

It pimples appear on the face, if you become listless and despondent look out for the complication with Vital Weakness and loss of Vitality known as Prostatorrhea. Hundreds of lives have been lost for the want of proper treatment for this complication, and thousands have lost all their property and pleasure in life from its effects

PRICE OF INVIGORATOR, $2. Case of six bottles, $10 Sent to any address, covered securely from observation.

Most powerful electric belts free to patients. To PROVE THE WONDERFUL POWER of the INVIGORATOR

A $2 BOTTLE GIVEN OR SENT FREE. Consultation free and private.

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LIEBIG DISPENSARY,
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Private Entrance, 405 Mason Street, four blocks up Geary Street from Kearney, Main Entrance through Dispensary Drug Store.

DR. MINTIE,

(SPECIALIST AND GRADUATE,)

No. 11 Kearny St., San Francisco,

Treats all Chronic, Special and Private Diseases with Wonderful Success.

The Great English
REMEDY

Is a certain CURE for NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST MANHOOD, PROSTATORRHEA and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses.

DR. MINTIE, who is a Regular Physician, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, will agree to forfeit $500 for a case of this kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE, (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure. Price, $1.50 a bottle; four times the quantity, $5. Sent to any address, confidentially, in private name if desired, by A. E. MINTIE,
11 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.
Send for pamphlet and list of questions.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE

Will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating symptoms, sex and age. Strict secrecy in regard to all business transactions.

DR. MINTIE'S KIDNEY REMEDY, NEPHRETICUM, cures all kind of Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gonorrœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa, etc. For sale by all druggists; $1 a bottle, six bottles for $5.

DR MINTIE'S DANDELION PILLS are the best and cheapest DYSPEPSIA and BILIOUS cure in the market. For sale by all druggists. ap13d—ap19w-1y

GOLD for the working class. Send ten cents for postage, and we will mail you FREE, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & CO.,
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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN

State Convention

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN State Central Committee of Nevada, held at Virginia City, March 3, 1884, the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED, That it is hereby ordered that

State Convention

BE HELD AT

Carson City, Ormsby County,

IN THIS STATE, ON

Thursday, Sept. 4, 1884,

At the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purpose of Nominating

Three Presidential Electors, One Member of Congress and One Judge of Supreme Court.

Also, for the selection of a State Central Committee, and the transaction of such other business as may legitimately come before said Convention.

RESOLVED, That the basis of representation in said Convention of April 30 and September 4 shall be one vote for each and every 100 votes, or fraction of 50 or over 50, cast at the last State election for the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, to-wit:

Churchill county	1
Douglas county	3
Elko county	7
Esmeralda county	7
Eureka county	9
Humboldt county	4
Lander county	5
Lincoln county	3
Lyon county	3
Nye county	3
Ormsby county	6
Storey county	16
Washoe county	7
White Pine county	3
Total	77

RESOLVED, That the several Republican County Committees of the State are hereby instructed to call a Primary Election of the people of their respective counties on Saturday, April 12, 1884, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the State Convention to be held at Virginia City, April 30, 1884; and to call a Primary Election of the people of their respective counties on Saturday, August 23, 1884, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the State Convention to be held at Carson City, September 4, 1884, said Primary Elections to be carried out in compliance with the laws of this State, and the instructions of this Committee.

RESOLVED, That any county may elect Delegates to the said State Convention at a County Convention, the members of which shall have been elected at the said Primaries held on April 12 or August 23.

RESOLVED, That if a vacancy should occur in any delegation after the Primaries are held, said vacancy shall be filled by the remaining Delegates.

RESOLVED, That the following test be required of each and every voter at the said Primary Election: "Are you a Republican? And will you support the nominees of the Republican National Convention, and the Republican State Convention?"

C. C. STEVENSON,
Chairman Republican State Central Committee of Nevada.
mh5.td F. C. LORD, Secretary.

T. K. HYMERS,

(Successor to Hymers & Comstock), proprietor of the

TRUCKEE LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE

Cor. Sierra and Second Sts., Reno, Nev.

Horses, Buggies and Saddle Horses

—TO LET—

And Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Terms to suit the times.

☞ We have also attached a large Hay Yard with good Stables. Also Corrals for loose stock, well watered. HEARSE TO LET.

THE LAKE HOUSE.

THIS EXCELLENT HOTEL HAS UNDER gone a thorough renovating

New Furniture has taken the Place of, the Old.

Every Attention is Paid to Guests.

THE TABLE is loaded with all the delicacies as well as substantials. Terms reasonable.
mr21tf C. M. McCLYMONDS, Proprietor.

SACRAMENTO AND BOCA

BEER DEPOT

In the Steele and Becker building,

COMMERCIAL ROW,.....RENO, NEVADA

Beer Sold by the Case, Kegs, Bottle or Glass.

Sandwiches Prepared with Cheese, Limberger, Caviar Sardines, etc.

I also have several FINE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET by the day, week or month. Free Lunch daily. Beer delivered free of char J BECKER, Proprietor

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods, which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once dress TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COU TRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

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GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,

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CHICAGO.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

Sold everywhere 25c. Office 44 Murray St. N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

DR. SPINNEY

NO. 11 KEARNEY ST.,

Treats All Chronic and Special Diseases.

YOUNG MEN.

WHO may be suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretions, will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. Dr. Spinney will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Seminal Weakness or private disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many at the age of thirty to sixty who are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and a weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, the color will be a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark and torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. Dr. S. will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration to the genito-urinary organs.

Office hours—10 to 4 and 6 to 8. Sundays from 10 to 11 A. M. Consultation free. Thorough examination and advice, $5.

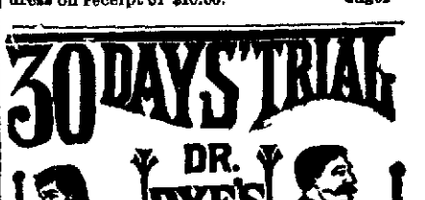
Call or address,

DR. SPINNEY & CO.,

No. 11 Kearney St., San Francisco

P. S.—For private diseases of short standing a full course of medicines, sufficient for a cure with all instructions, will be sent to any address on receipt of $10.00. aug31

30 DAYS' TRIAL



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DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

C. C. Powning Editor & Proprietor

SUNDAY.....JULY 20, 1884.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAS. G. BLAINE,

OF MAINE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

OF ILLINOIS.

BLAINE'S LETTER.

We have no apology to offer for giving up so much of our space to the publication in full of the letter of Hon. James G. Blaine, accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency. Public expectancy has been gratified at last, not only in the satisfaction of a general curiosity as to what he might say, but in the fact that he says it well. His admirers have never felt the slightest apprehension but that he would write such a letter as would sound the keynote to the campaign and this he has done most effectively. Throughout the entire document there is no attempt at evasion or equivocation. There is no dodging of issues or fence straddling. One by one he takes up the great questions of the day and boldly and clearly defines his position and that of his party upon them. His position on the tariff is unassailable, and is so thoroughly fortified by facts and statistics that it will puzzle the most ingenious Democratic pen to make a rent in his logical armor. The common fallacy that free trade is to the interest of the farmer is clearly dispelled. As to our relations with foreign govgovernments, its tone is conservative, kindly and statesmanlike, yet charterized by a firm dignity that maintains that the rights of American citizens at home and abroad must be protected by our Government as a paramount duty. He especially disclaims all ambitions for the acquisition of further territory, but is pronounced in his desire to establish such friendly relations with other nations on the American Continent as will secure to the Unsted States the bulk of their trade, to which we are from our geographical position naturally entitled. His reference to the South is full of kindly sentiment mingled with congratulation upon her prosperity. Altogether it is a paper that should not be hastily scanned, but it is worthy not only of careful reading but furnishes food for study and contemplation, and should be perused by every intelligent citizen irrespective of his present political bias. All in all, it is a great production well worthy the fame of its distinguished author.

Young Republicans.

The JOURNAL called attention to the fact a fewdays ago that some twenty-three young men in Reno would cast their first vote at the election this Eall, and that twenty of the number would vote for Blaine and Logan. Since then several others, not included in the list, have made themselves known, so that the number may reach thirty, or more. Two years ago the young men's Republican Club in Reno did good work for the cause, and there is no reason why a similar organization should not be effected this year. Such a club could not, nor would it be constructed in an opposition or any sort of rivalry to the present Blaine and Logan Club, but would necessarily be an important aid in accomplishing the grand object sought. Young men, as well as older ones, like to be head, and in an organization composed exclusively of young men they naturally enough enjoy an unrestrained freedom which they do not feel when associated with older persons. In such an organization young men are given an opportunity to realize the responsibility resting upon every American citizen. It enables them to give more earnest thought to the questions of the hour; to at once feel that they are an important factor in the body politic, and better prepared on election day to intelligently exercise their glorious privilege. Let the young men come together; organize a club, and work in harmony with the present Blaine and Logan Club, in securing the success of the Republican cause.

A Serious Accident.

A serious accident occurred about 7:30 o'clock last evening at the railroad crossing on Sierra street. Marcus Fredrick and mothers in one of those Petaluma Carts, had just crossed the track when they were met by James O'Neil in a similar rig driving an unbroke colt. As the two vehicles neared each other the colt shied to the left and collided with the Fredrick cart, upset it and threw the occupants violently to the ground. Marcus escaped with a few slight scratches, but his mother did not fare so well, Mrs F. was pretty badly bruised about the head and shoulders. Her left arm was badily wrenched and at first was thought to be broken. The wonder is the damage was not more serious. The cart was a complete wreck.

A GREAT STATE PAPER!

Mr. Blaine's Letter Accepting the Nomination.

The Republican Policy of Protection for American Industry and What it has Accomplished in the Country—A Simple Yet Brilliant Exposition of all the Issues of the Day—The Commercial Conquests Which Await American Enterprise in the Western Hemisphere—Our Foreign Policy Should be an American Policy—Kind words and Congratulations for the South—A Paper that Should be Read at Every American Fireside.

The following is Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance:

AUGUSTA, Me., July 15, 1884.

The Hon. John B. Henderson and others of the Committee.

GENTLEMEN:—In accepting the nomination for the Presidency, tendered me by the Republican National Convention, I beg to express a deep sense of the honor which is conferred and of the duty which is imposed. I venture to accompany the acceptance with some observations upon the question involved in the contest, questions whose settlement may affect the future of the Nation favorably or unfavorably. For a long series of years, in enumerating the issues upon which the Republican party appeals for popular support, the convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has properly given the leading position to the industrial interests of the country as affected by the tariff on exports. On that question the two political parties are radically in conflict. Almost the first act of the Republicans when they came into power in 1861 was the establishment of the principle of protection to American labor and to American capital. This principle the Republican has ever since steadily maintained; while, on the other hand, the Democratic party in Congress has for fifty years persistently warred upon it. Twice within that period our opponents have destroyed the tariff arranged for protection, and since the close of the civil war, whenever they have controlled the House of Representatives, hostile legislation has been attempted—never more conspicuously than in their principal measure in the late session of Congress.

THE TARIFF QUESTION

And revenue laws are in their very nature subject to frequent revision in order that they may be adopted to the changes and modifications of trade. The Republican party is not contending for the permanency of any particular statute. The issue between the two parties does not have reference to a specific law. It is far broader and far deeper. It involves a principle of wide application and beneficent influence. In the many tariff revisions which have been necessary for the past twenty-three years, or which may hereafter become necessary, the Republican party has maintained and will maintain the policy of protection to American industry, while our opponents insist upon a revision which practically destroys that policy. The issue is thus distinct, well defined and unavoidable. The pending election may determine the fate of protection for a generation. The overthrow of the policy means a large and permanent reduction in the wages of the American laborer, besides involving the loss of vast amounts of American capital invested in manufacturing enterprises.

The value of the present revenue system to the people of the United States is not a matter of theory, and I shall submit no argument to sustain it, but will only invite attention to certain facts of official record which seem to constitute a demonstration. In the census of 1850 an effort was made for the first time in our history to obtain a valuation of all the property in the United States. The attempt was in a large degree unsuccessful, partly from lack of time and partly from prejudice among many who thought the inquiry foreshadowed a new scheme of taxation. The returns were incomplete and unsatisfactory. Little more was done than to consolidate the local valuation used in the States for purposes of assessment, and that, as every one knows, differs widely from a complete exhibit of all the property. In the census of 1860, however, the work was done with great thoroughness, the distinction between "assessed" value and true value being carefully observed. The grand result was that the "true" value of all the property in the States and Territories (excluding slaves) amounted to $14,000,000,000. This aggregate was the net result of the labor and the savings of all the people within the area of the United States from the time the first British colonist landed in 1607 down to 1860. It represented the fruit of the toil of 250 years. After 1860 the business of the country was encouraged and developed by a protective tariff. At the end of the twenty years the total property of the United States, as returned by the census of 1880, amounted to the enormous aggregate of $44,000,000,000. This great result was attained notwithstanding the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of a bloody war. It thus appears that while our population, between 1860 and 1880, increased sixty per cent., the aggregate property of the country increased 214 per cent., showing a vastly enhanced wealth per capita among the people. Thirty thousand million dollars had been added during these twenty years to the permanent wealth of the nation. These results are regarded by the older nations of the world as phenomenal. That our country should surmount the peril and the costs of a gigantic war, and for an entire period of twenty years make an average gain to its wealth of $125,000,000 per month, surpasses the experience of all other nations, ancient or modern. Even the opponents of the present revenue system do not pretend that in the whole history of civilization any parallel can be found to the material progress of the United States since the accession of the Republican party to power. The period between 1860 and to-day has not been one of material prosperity only. At no time in the history of the United States had there been such progress in the moral and philanthropic field. Religious and charitable institutes, schools, seminaries and colleges have been founded and endowed far more generously than at any previous time in our history. Greater and more varied relief has been extended to help the suffering and the entire progress of the country in wealth has been accompanied and dignified by a broadening and elevation of our national character as a people. Our opponents find fault that our revenue system produces a surplus. But they should not forget that the law was given a specific purpose to which all of the surplus is profitably and honorably applied—the reduction of the public debt and the consequent relief of the burden of taxation. Not a dollar has been wasted, and the only extravagance with which the party stands charged with is the generous pensioning of the soldiers and sailors and their families, an extravagance which embodies the highest form of justice in the recognition and payment of a sacred debt. When a reduction of taxation is to be made the Republican party can be trusted to accomplish it in such a form as will most effectively aid the industries of the nation.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

A frequent accusation by our opponents is that the foreign commerce of the country has steadily decayed under the influences of the protective tariff. In this way they seek to array the importing interest against the Republican party. It is a common yet radical error to confound the commerce of the country with its carrying trade, an error often committed innocently and sometimes designedly. But it is an error so gross that it does not distinguish between the ship and the cargo. Foreign commerce represents the exports and imports of a country, regardless of the nationality of the vessel that may carry the commodities of exchange. Our carrying trade has from obvious causes suffered many discouragements since 1860, but our foreign commerce has in the same period wonderfully and prodigiously increased—increased, indeed, at a rate and to an amount which absolutely dwarfs all previous developments of our trade beyond the sea. From 1860 until the present time the foreign commerce of the United States, divided with approximate equality between exports and imports, reaching the astounding aggregate of $24,000,000,000. The balance in the vast commerce is included in our favor, but it would have been much larger if our trade with countries elsewhere referred to had been more wisely adjusted. It is difficult even to appreciate the magnitude of our export trade since 1860, and we can gain a correct conception of it only by comparison with preceding results in the same field. The total exports from the United States from the Declaration of Independence in 1776 down to the day of Lincoln's election in 1860, added to all that had previously been exported from the American colonies from their original settlement, amounting to less than $9,000,000,000; on the other hand, our exports from 1860 to the close of the late fiscal year aggregated $12,000,000,000, the whole of it being the product of American labor. Evidently a protective tariff has not injured our export trade, when under its influence we exported in twenty-four years forty per cent. more than the amount than had been in the entire previous history of American commerce. All the details when analyzed correspond with this gigantic result. The commercial cities of the Union never had such growth as they have enjoyed since 1860. Our chief emporium, the city of New York, with its dependencies has within that period doubled its population, and increased her wealth five-fold. During the same period the imports and exports which have entered and left the harbor are more than doubled in bulk and value the whole amount reported by her between the settlement of the first Dutch colonist and the outbreak of the civil war in 1860.

AGRICULTURE AND THE TARIFF.

The agricultural interest is by far the largest in the nation, and is entitled in every adjustment of revenue to the first consideration. Any policy hostile to the fullest development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. The opponents to the present system of revenue have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade. But, happily, the farmers of America are intelligent, and cannot be misled by sophistry when conclusive facts are before them. They see plainly that during the past twenty-four years wealth has not been acquired in one section or by one interest, at the expense of another section or another interest. They see that the agricultural States have seen even more rapid progress than the manufacturing States. The farmers see that in 1860 Massachusetts and Illinois had about the same wealth—between $800,000,000 and $900,000,000 each, and that in 1880 Massachusetts had advanced to $2,600,000,000, while Illinois had advanced to $3,200,000,000. They see that Iowa and New Jersey were just equal in population in 1860, and that in twenty years the wealth of New Jersey was increased by the sum of $850,000,000, while the wealth of Iowa was increased by the sum of $1,500,000,000. They see that the nine trade agricultural States of the West have grown so rapidly in prosperity that the aggregate addition to the wealth since 1860 is almost as great as the wealth of the entire country in that year. They see that the South, which is almost exclusively agricultural, has shared in the general prosperity, and that having recovered from the loss and devastation of war, has gained so rapidly that its total wealth is at least double of that which it possessed in 1860, exclusive of slaves. In these extraordinary developments, the farmers see the helpful impulse of a home market, and they see that the financial and revenue system enacted since the Republican party came into power has established and constantly expanded the home market. They see that even in the case of wheat, which is your chief cereal export, they have sold in the average of the years since the close of the war three bushels at home to one they have sold abroad, and in the increase of corn, the only other cereal which we export to any extent, 100 bushels have been used at home to 3⅛ bushels exported. In some years the disparity has been so great that for every peck of corn exported 100 bushels have been consumed in the home market. The farmers see that in the increasing competition from the grain fields of Russia and from the distant plains of India the growth of the home market becomes daily of greater concern to them, and that its impairment would depreciate the value of every acre of tillable land in the Union.

OUR INTERNAL COMMERCE.

Such facts as these touching the growth and consumption of cereals at home, give us some slight conception of the vastness of the internal commerce of the United States. They suggest, also, that in addition to the advantages which the American people enjoy from protection against foreign competition, they enjoy the advantages of absolute free trade over a large area and with a greater population than any other nation. The internal commerce of our thirty-eight States and eight Territories is carried on without let or hindrance, without tax, detention or governmental interference of any kind whatever. It spreads over an area of 3,500,000 square miles, almost equal in extent to the whole continent of Europe. Its profits are enjoyed to-day by 56,000,000 of American freemen, and from this enjoyment no monopoly is created. According to Alexander Hamilton, when he discussed the same subject in 1790, the internal competition which takes place does away with everything like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the prices of articles to a reasonable profit on the capital employed. It is impossible to point to a single monopoly in the United States that has been created or fostered by the industrial system which is upheld by the Republican party. Compared with our foreign commerce these domestic exchanges are inconceivably great in amount, requiring merely as one instrumentality as large a mileage of railway as exists to-day in all the other nations of the world combined. These internal exchanges are estimated by the Statiscal Bureau of the Treasury Department to be annually twenty times as great in amount as our foreign commerce. It is into this vast field of home trade, at once the creation and the heritage of the American people, that foreign nations are striving by every device to enter. It is into this field that the opponents of our present revenue system would freely admit the countries of Europe; countries into whose internal trade we could not reciprocally enter; countries to which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be gaining nothing in return, while it would be disastrous to the mechanics and workingmen of the United States. Wages are undoubtedly reduced when an industrious man is not able by his earnings to live in comfort, educate his children, and lay by sufficient for the necessities of age. The reduction of wages inevitably consequent upon throwing our home market open to the world would deprive them of the power to do this. It would prove a great calamity to our country. It would produce a conflict between the poor and rich, and in the sorrowful degradation of labor would plant the seeds of public danger. The Republican party has steadily aimed to entertain just relations between labor and capital, guarding with care the rights of each. A conflict between the two has always led in the past, and will always lead in the future, to the injury of both. Labor is indispensible to the creation and profitable use of capital, and capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays the one against the other is an enemy to both. That policy is wisest and best which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice. The Republican party has protected the free labor of America so that its compensation is larger than is realized in any other country. It has guarded our people against the unfair competition of contract labor from China, and may be called upon to prohibit a similar growth from Europe. It is obviously unfair to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy like that, which would leave the time and other conditions of home labor excessively in control of the employer, is injurious to all parties; not the least so to the unhappy persons who are made the subject of the contract. The institutions of the United States rely upon the intelligence and virtue of the people. Suffrage is made universal as a just weapon of safe protection to every citizen. It is no to the interest of the Republican party that any economical system should be adopted which involves the reduction of wages to the hard standard prevailing elsewhere. The Republican party aims to elevate and dignify labor, not to degrade it as a substitute for the industrial system which, under Republican administration, has developed such extraordinary prosperity. Our opponents offer a policy which is but a series of seven per cent. upon our system of revenue—a policy whose end must be harm to our manufactures and greater harm to our labor. To experiment upon an industrial and financial system is the country's greatest dread, as stability is its greatest boon. Even the uncertainty resulting from the recent tariff agitation in Congress hurtfully effected the business of the entire country. Who can measure the harm to our shops and our homes—to our farms and our commerce if the uncertainty of perpetual strife and agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of a revival of general prosperity; nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years, and which, with the power of increased capital, will work still greater marvels of prosperity in the twenty years to come.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Our foreign relations favor our domestic development. We are at peace with the world, at peace upon a sound basis, with no unsettled questions of sufficient magnitude to embarrass or distract us, happily removed by our geographical position from participation in those questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe. We are left to cultivate friendly relations with all. Free from possible entanglement, the United States has no desire to get into quarrels, no cause and no desire to engage in conflict with any power on earth, and we may rest in confidence that no power desires to attack the United States. With the nations of the Western Hemisphere we should cultivate closer relations, and for our common prosperity and advancement we should induce them all to join with us in an agreement that for the future all international troubles in North or South America should be adjusted by impartial arbitration, and not by arms. This project was part of the fixed policy of President Garfield's administration, and should, in my judgment, be renewed. Its accomplishment on this continent would favorably effect all the nations, and thus powerfully contribute at no distant day to the universal acceptance of the philanthropic and Christian principle of arbitration. The effect of suggesting it for the Spanish American States has been most happy, and has increased the confidence of those people in our friendly disposition. It fell to my lot, as Secretary of State, in June, 1881, to quiet apprehensions in the Republic of Mexico by giving the assurance in an official dispatch that "there is not the faintest desire in the United States for territorial aggrandizement south of the Rio Grande river." The boundaries of the two Republics have been established in conformity with the best jurisdictional interests of both. The line of demarkation is not merely one of convenience; it is more. It separates a Spanish from an American people—from a Saxon-American people. It divides one great nation from another with distinct and natural finality. We seek the conquest of peace. We desire to extend our commerce, and in an especial degree with our friends and neighbors on this continent. We have not improved our relations with Spanish America as we should and as we might have done. For more than a generation the sympathy of these countries has been allowed to drift away from us. We should now make every effort to gain their friendship. Our trade with them is already large. During the last year our exchanges in the Western Hemisphere have amounted to $350,000,000—nearly one-fourth of our entire foreign commerce. To those who may disposed to underrate the value of our trade with the countries of North and South America, it may be well to state that their production is nearly $50,000,000, and that in proportion to aggregate numbers we import nearly double as much from them as we do from Europe. But the result of the whole amount of trade is in a high degree unsatisfactory. The imports during the past year exceed $225,000,000, while the exports were less than $125,000,000, showing a balance against us of more than $100,000,000. We send large sums to Europe in coin, or its equivalent, to pay European manufacturers for goods which they send to Spanish America. We are but paymasters of this enormous amount sent annually to European factors—an amount which is a serious draft in every financial depression upon our resources of specie. Cannot this condition of trade in great part be changed? Cannot the market for our products be greatly enlarged? We have made a beginning of our effort to improve trade relations with Mexico, and we should not be content until similar and mutually advantageous arrangements have been successfully made with every nation of North and South America. While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial domain in Asia and Africa, the especial province of this country should be to improve and expand its trade with the nations of America. The field promises so much. No field has been cultivated so little. Our foreign policy should be an American policy in the broadest sense, and in the most comprehensive sense a policy of peace and friendship and of commercial enlargement. The name of America, which belongs to us in our national capacity, must always exalt the patriotism of its citizens. It must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it. The American citizen, rich or poor, native or naturalized, white or colored, must everywhere walk secure in his personal and civil rights. The Republic should never accede a lesser duty. It can never assume a nobler one than the protection of the humblest man who owes it loyally; protection at home and protection which shall follow him abroad into whatever land he may go upon a lawful mission.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

I recognize, not without regret, the necessity of speaking of two sections of our common country; but the regret diminishes when I see that the elements which separated them are fast disappearing. Prejudices have yielded and are yielding. While a growing country warms the Southern and the Northern heart alike, can any one doubt that between the sections confidence and esteem are to-day more marked than at any period in the sixty years proceeding the election of President Lincoln? This is the result in part of time and in part of Republican principles applied under the favorable conditions of uniformity. It would be a great calamity to change these influences, under which the Southern commonwealths are learning to vindicate civil rights and adapting themselves to the conditions of political tranquility and individual progress. If there be occasional and violent outbreaks in the South against this peaceful progress the public opinion of the country regards them as exceptional and hopefully trusts that each will prove the last. The South needs capital and occupation, not controversy, as much as any part of the North. The South needs the full protection of the revenue laws which the Republican party offers. Some of the Southern States have already entered upon a career of industrial development and prosperity. These, at least, should not lend their electoral votes to destroy their own future. Any effort the Southern States make upon issues that have grown out of memories of the war, will summon the Northern States to combine in the assertion of that nationality which was their inspiration in the civil struggle, and thus great energies, which should be united in a common industrial development, will be wasted in hurtful strife. The Democratic party shows itself a foe to Southern prosperity by always invoking and encouraging political consolidation. Such a policy quenches the rising instinct of patriotism in the heart of the Southern youth. It revives and stimulates prejudice. It substitutes vengeance for the love of peace, progress and harmony.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The general character of the civil service of the United States under all administrations has been honorable in the one supreme test, the collection and distribution and disbursement of revenue. The record of fidelity has never been surpassed in any nation. With the almost fabulous sums which were received and paid during the late war, scrupulous integrity was the prevailing rule. Indeed, throughout that trying period it can be said, to the honor of the American name, that unfaithfulness and dishonesty among civil officers were as rare as misconduct and cowardice were on the field of battle. The growth of the country has continually and necessarily enlarged the civil service until it includes a large body of officers. The rules and methods of appointments which prevailed when the number was smaller, has been found insufficient and impracticable, and earnest efforts have been made to separate the offices from partisan influence and personal control. Impartiality in the mode of appointment, to be based on qualifications, and security of tenure to be based on a faithful discharge of duty are the two ends to be accomplished. The public business will be aided by separating the legislative branch of the Government from all control of appointments, and the Executive Department be relieved by subjecting appointment by fixed rules, and thus relieving them from the caprice of favoritesm. But there should be a rigid observance of the law which gives in all cases of equal competency the preference to the soldiers who risked their lives in defense of the Union. I entered Congress in 1863, and in a somewhat prolonged service I never found it expedient to request or recommend the removal of a civil officer except in four instances, and this for non-political reasons which were instantly conclusive with the appointing power. The officers in my district, appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1861 upon the recommendation of my predecessor, served, as a rule, until death or resignation. I adopted at the beginning of service the test of competitive examination for appointments to West Point, and maintained it, as I had the right by law to nominate a cadet. In the case of many officers I found that the present law, which arbitrarily limits the term of the commission, offered a constant temptation to changes for mere political reasons. I have publicly expressed the belief that the essential modification of that law would in many respects be advantageous. My observation in the Department of State confirmed the conclusions of my legislative experience, and impressed me with the conviction that the rule of impartial appointment might with advantage be carried beyond any existing provision of the civil service law. It should be applied to appointments in the consular service. Consuls should be commercial sentinels, encircling the globe with watchfulness for their country's interest. Their intelligence and competency become, therefore, matters of great public concern. No man should be appointed to an American Consulate who is not well instructed in the history and resources of his own country, and the requirements and language of commerce in the country to which he is sent. The same rule should be applied even more rigidly to Secretaries of Legation.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

The people have the right to the most efficient agents in the discharge of the public business, and the appointing power should regard this as the prior and ulterior consideration.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Religious liberty is the right of every citizen in the Republic. Congress is forbidden by the Constitution to make any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. For a century under this guartee, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, have worshipped God according to the dictates of conscience. But religious liberty must not be perverted to the justification of offenses against the law. A religious sect, strongly entrenched in one of the Territories of the Union and spreading rapidly into four other Territories, claims the right to destroy the great safeguard and monument of social order and to practice as a religious privilege a crime punished with a severe penalty in every State of the Union. The sacredness and unity of the family must be preserved, as the foundation of all civil governments, as the surest guarantee of moral purity. The claim of the Mormons that they are divinely authorized to practice polygamy should no more be admitted than the claim of certain heathen tribes if they should come among us to continue the rite of human sacrifice. The law does not interfere with what a man believes; it takes cognizance of what he does as a citizen. The Mormons are entitled to the same civil rights as others, and to these they must be confined. Polygamy can never receive national sanction nor toleration by admitting the community that upholds it as a State in the Union. Like others, the Mormons must learn that the liberty of the individual ceases where the rights of society begins.

OUR CURRENCY.

The people of the United States, though often urged and tempted, have never seriously contemplated the recognition of any other money than gold and silver, and currency directly convertible into them. They have not done so. They will not do so under any necessity less pressing than that of desperate war. The special requisite for the completion of our monetary system is the fixing of the relative values of silver and gold. The large use of silver as the money of commerce among Asiatic nations, taken in connection with the increasing commerce of the world, gives the weightiest reasons for an international agreement in the premises. Our Government should not cease to urge this measure until a common standard of value shall be reached and established—a standard that shall enable the United States to use the silver from its mines as an aux-

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SUNDAY..... .....JULY 20, 1884.

POSTOFFICE HOURS.

The following rules have been adopted for the regulation of business connected with the Reno Postoffice:

Office hours from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 to 8 P. M.

Money order department will be open from 8 o'clock A. M to 4 o'clock p. m.

Sunday hours from 8 30 to 10 30 o'clock.

ORLANDO EVANS. P. M.

RENO, May 1, 1884.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

BREVITIES.

D. A. Bender was here yesterd ay.

An agent of Coles Circus was in town yesterday.

Judge Houston is at Tahoe having a grand time.

The westbound emigrant train was late yesterday morning.

There are eight patients in the county hospital at the present time.

United States District Attorney Coffin came over from Carson yesterday,

The Reno JOURNAL is a pretty good little paper, but will soon be better than ever.

The Asylum dance last night was enlivened by the presence of several Renoites.

L. E. Morgan, of Elko county, is a Democratic candidate for Sheriff of that county.

Andy Russel, R. Cowles and Uncle George Frazer were up from Wadsworth yesterday.

M. J. Dillman has gone to Tahoe for a few days, and will be a guest at Idlewild.

Thomas E. Atwell, of Tuscarora, is a Republican candidate for Sheriff of Elko county.

The Carson Tribune closed its 23d volumne Thursday in a prosperous and healthy condition.

Surveyor Don Barker is in Elko county in charge of a surveying party now operating in Squaw Valley.

Gus Thomas, who drove a band of cattle from the North a few days ago, is in town looking after the beef market.

F. M. Huffaker, of Virginia City, was in town yesterday, and after attending to his legal business, went out to his brother's ranch.

H. J. Thyes & Co. keep nothing but genuine Sacramento beer on draught, which they sell in large schooners and throw in a good lunch.

Assessor Stoddard has returned from his trip to Tahoe, having completed the work of assessing the property in that portion of the country.

The shaft of General Sutter's old mill at Coloma, California, where gold was first discovered, occupies a position in a museum in San Francisco.

Assessor Stoddard drove down from Tahoe to Reno, by way of Franktown, in six hours. He says the road is in splendid condition all the way.

Charles Maltby died at 11 o'clock last night. His death has been expected for the past four or five days. He struggled between life and death for more than two months.

Wm Thompson shipped a car load of ore to San Francisco Friday evening from his mine near Steamboat Springs. There are several car loads on the dump, assorted and ready for shipment.

The Carson Tribune says: "Chas. H. Stoddard, at present Commissary at the State Prison, is spoken of as a probable dark horse for the Congressional nomination in the coming Republican State Convention."

The Pioche Record says the current in the Colorado River is now so strong that the steamers are unable to get past El Dorado Canyon. Men, in little boats, are able to drift down from the Canyon to the Needles, a distance of eighty miles, in from six to seven hours. The river is a mile wide at the Canyon.

Foster, of Tehama, and Senator Cronan, of San Francisco, delegates to the Chicago Convention, Teddy O'Connor a "visiting statesman," C. T. Hopkins of the California Fire and Masonic Insurance Company, and Senator George E. Whitney, of Alameda county, Cal., passed through on the West-bound train last evening.

Mrs. Jennie McClellan, of San Francisco, came up Friday morning on a visit to Mrs. John Whitehead, of Pyramid, bringing with her the little son of Mrs. H. C. Tombs, on a visit to his grand mother, Mrs. Belton. Mr. H. C. Tombs is in Oregon on a mining enterprise, and his family reside in San Francisco.

At last accounts from Peavine Capt. Griffin had cut into his ledge twelve feet, in ore all the way, and had not yet encountered the foot wall of his ledge. This looks as though the captain had encountered a veritable bonanza, and his friends hope it may prove true. Mr. Griffin is an energetic man and deserves success.

The Returning Pilgrims.

Senator Spencer, of Napa, Wilson, of Tehama, Butter, of Fresno, and Searles of Nevada, returning California delegates from the Democratic National Convention passed through on the west bound train Friday evening. None of them were hilarious over the nomination of Cleveland, but all expressed regret at their inability to nominate Thurman. Senator Spencer, who was Chairman of the Committee, and one of the most positive and aggressive of the anti-monopoly Democrats of California, said that the difficulty the delegation encountered in its fight for Thurman was the lukewarmness, if not the coldness of the Ohio delegation.

"We had to do all the whooping up for Thurman," said the Senator, "and bear the brunt of his fight. It was, of course, up hill work from the start. But I believe the fight might have been won if Bayard's forces would have stood in with us. The night before the second ballot was taken we proposed to them to stand in with us for Thurman, but they were too clannish and would not do it. We then announced our willingness to stand in with them for Bayard, but they were only half-hearted in their fight, and on the second ballot nearly all of them went over to Cleveland. I am confident that if Cleveland had not won right there he would not have won at all"

"What chance did Field have?"

"Well, if Field had had a solid delegation from California he might have stood a chance to win. As it was he had no show at all."

All of the delegates of course express the belief that Cleveland will be elected, but only in a half-hearted way.

The Mayberry Bridge.

At the last meeting of the Commissioners, the chairman of the Board was authorized to make a thorough examination of the Mayberry bridge, ascertain the amount and character of repairs necessary to place the structure in safe condition, and to submit plans and specifications of the work to the Board at its next meeting. Mr. Fogus has made the necessary investigation and has had estimates made of the cost of repairs, in which a wide difference exists. The estimates range from $1,500 to $4,000, the latter estimate contemplates building a new bridge with the exception of the abutments, which are considered safe. The different plans and estimates will be submitted to the full Board for decision. The Board are much in doubt as to the wisdom of making any repairs on the bridge this year, but will probably reach a definite conclusion at their next session.

The New Teachers.

Mrs. M. E. Hurley who has been teaching the public school at Susanville for the past four years, has been engaged by the Trustees of the Reno public school to take the place of Prof Webb who resigned at the close of the last term. Mrs Hurley comes very highly recommended. Her daughter accompaning her will enter the school as a pupil. Another lady in the East has been engaged and will arrive about the middle of August.

The Knights Picnic.

The Reno Knights of Pythias have all their arrangements made for the picnic at Steamboat next Saturday. The arrangements are perfect, and the picnic cannot fail to be a social success. Prof. Cara's full band of Virginia City, has been engaged to furnish music for the occasion.

Humboldt Lake.

Deputy Assessor Buckner says that Humboldt lake has fallen about eighteen inches at Brown's station since the second day of July. A part of the water evaporated, but the greater part rushed through the slough where the dam was blown up.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's So thing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. feb. 21-swf-1yr

When the organs of secretion become inactive by reason of a cold or other cause, the inflamatory material should be removed and healthy action restored. Ayer's pills accompany this quickly, safely and surely. Much serious sickness and suffering might be prevented by promptly correcting such derangements which often develop into settled disease.

Continued from Second Page.

illiary to gold in settling the balances of commercial exchange.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The strength of the Republic is increased by the multiplication of land-owners. Our laws should look to the judicious encouragement of actual settlers on the public domain, while it should henceforth be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of those seeking homes. The tendency to consolidate large tracts of land in the ownership of individuals or corporations should, with proper regard to vested rights, be discouraged. One hundred thousand acres of land in the hands of one man is far less profitable to the nation in every way than when its ownership is divided among 1,000 men. The evil of permitting large tracts of the national domain to be consolidated and controlled by the few against the many is enhanced when the persons controlling it are aliens. It is but fair that the public lands should be disposed of only to actual settlers and to those who are citizens of the Republic or willing to become so.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Among our national interests one languishes—the foreign carrying trade. It was seriously crippled in our civil war, and another blow was given it in the general substitution of steam for sails in the ocean traffic. With a frontage on the two great oceans, with a freightage larger than that of any other nation, we have every inducement to restore our navigation Yet Government has hitherto refused its help in a small share of the encouragement given by the Government to railways and to manufactures. A small share of the capital and the zeal given by our citizens to those enterprises would have carried our ships to every sea and to every port. A law just enacted removes some of the burdens upon our nation, and inspires the hope that this great interest may at last receive its due share of attention. All efforts in this direction should receive encouragement.

SACREDNESS OF THE BALLOT.

This survey of our condition as a nation reminds us that material property is but a mockery if it does not tend to preserve the liberty of the people. A free ballot is the safeguard of republican institutions, without which no natural welfare is assured. A popular election, honestly conducted, embodies the very majesty of true government. Ten millions of voters desire to take part in the pending contest. The safety of the Republic rests upon the integrity of the ballot, upon the security of suffrage to the citizen. To deposit a fraudulent vote is no worse a crime against constitutional liberty than to obstruct the deposit of an honest vote. He who corrupts the suffrage strikes at the very root of free government. He is the arch enemy of the Republic. He forgets that in trampling upon the rights of others, he fatally imperils his own rights. It is a good land which the Lord, our God, doth give us, but we can maintain our heritage only by guarding with vigilance the source of popular power.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant.

(Signed): JAMES G. BLAINE.

YOUNG MEN!—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Mrs A. J. Hatch and her daughter, Miss Gertie, arrived in Reno last evening from a two year's tour through Europe.

$11,950
IN CASH
GIVEN AWAY
ATTENTION, SMOKERS!

All contestants for the 25 premiums aggregating above amount, offered by Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., must observe the following conditions on which the premiums are to be awarded: All bags must bear our original Bull Durham label, U. S. Revenue Stamp, and Caution Notice. The bags must be done up securely in a package with name and address of sender, and number of bags contained plainly marked on the outside. Charges must be prepaid. *Contest closes November 20th.* All packages should be forwarded December 1st, and must reach us at Durham *not later than December 15th.* No matter where you reside, send your package, advise us by mail that you have done so, and state the number of bags sent. Names of successful contestants, with number of bags returned, will be published, Dec. 22, in Boston, *Herald;* New York, *Herald;* Philadelphia, *Times;* Durham, N. C., *Tobacco Plant;* New Orleans, *Times-Democrat;* Cincinnati, *Enquirer;* Chicago, *Daily News;* San Francisco, *Chronicle.* Address,

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO Co.,
DURHAM, N. C.

Every genuine package has picture of Bull.

See our next announcement.

Caledonian Picnic.

Messrs. J. O. Dunlap and Wm. Sutherland of Virginia City were in Carson Thursday making arrangements for the Caledonian Picnic which will be held on August 9th.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS.

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Agricultural Implements,
Iron, Steel, Coal, Lime,
Hair, Cement, Plaster,
Barb Wire Fence,
Rope, Sacks, Twine,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC., ETC.

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GROCERIES,

Wines, Liquors,
Tobacco, Cigars,
Provisions, Flour,
Feed, Grain,
Queensland Classware
Field and Garden Seeds, Etc.

Our stock of goods is fresh and complete throughout and we buy for cash and sell on commission

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, WOOL, HIDES PELTS, BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.

"Ranchers, mechanics and laborers please give us a call. We will use our best efforts to obtain and hold your trade. Respectfully,
mr9 GALLATIN & FOLSOM

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Wholesale and Retail
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Hardware,
Tinware, Crockery,
Agricultural Implements,
WINES and LIQUORS
OF ALL KINDS.

INVALIDS' HOME.

I AM READY TO RECEIVE NAMES OF Subscribers to the

INVALIDS' HOME FUND.

I wish to open it May 1st. Please send in your names at once.
ap3tf D. D. BOWEN.

SAMPLE ROOMS.

"NARROW GAUGE"

Virginia St., Reno.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Come and See Me.

MORRIS ASH.

M. T. BARNETT.

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FRESH FRUIT,

VEGETABLES, POULTRY, APPLES, TROUT

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JOHN SUNDERLAND'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIV'D

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BOOTS SHOES

FRENCH TIES, OPERA BOOTS,

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FOR THE SUMMER OF '84.

My Summer stock is complete. Prices lower than ever.
A fine assortment of

John B. Stetson & Co.'s Fine Hats

ALWAYS ON HAND IN ALL GRADES AND LATEST STYLES.

Boots and Shoes Made to Order. Repairing Neatly Done

JOHN SUNDERLAND.

Virginia Street, - - Reno, Nevada.

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ARRIVED!

NEW CARPETS,

Dress AND Fancy Goods, Silks,

SATINS, VELVETS.

Cloaks, Trimmings and Laces

—AT—

F. LEVY & BRO.'S.

W. O. H. MARTIN.

W. O. H. MARTIN,

SUCCESSOR TO

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IRON, STEEL, CUMBERLAND COAL,

PLASTER, HAIR AND CEMENT, DOORS, WINDOWS, HARROWS, PLOWS AND ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

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The California Powder Works, and
Standard Oil Co. of Cleveland, Ohio

—ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF—

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

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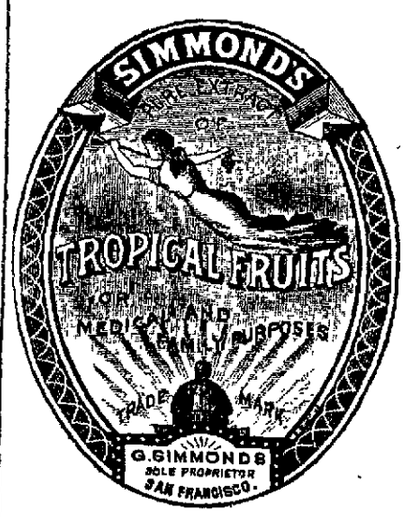
EXTRA CT OF TROPICAL FRUIT!



Is recommended by all Physicians as a Blood Purifying Liquor. It is a sure remedy for dyspepsia or Chills and Fever, and especially for all Kidney and Liver complaints.

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It is good for Sour stomach, Sea Sickness, and all Stomach Troubles. Also Biliousness and Dyspepsia, and acts as a Light Purgative. No necessity for taking a Strong Cathartic. The best physicians recommend it to everybody. Particularly recommended by the Faculty for Ladies' Complaints. Extracted from the following Tropical Fruits: Pineapple, Oranges, Mangoes, Zapotilla, Bananas, Tamarinds.

Malarial Diseases of all kinds speedily yield to its Powerful Action. Nothing Equals it as an Appetizer.

Its Tonic properties are grand, and it RENEWS wasted vitality and rejuvenates the system. Try it and become convinced. None genuine unless my signature is across the cork.

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PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Adopted by the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

The Republicans of the United States, in national convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive Presidential elections and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration, by which the Republican party has, after saving the Union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal and beneficent, the safeguard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of our citizens. The Republican party has gained its strength by a quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for freedom and equality of all men for a united nation, assuring the rights of all citizens, for the elevation of labor, for an honest currency, for purity in legislation and for integrity and accountability in all the departments of the Government, and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform.

We lament the death of President Garfield, whose sound statesmanship, long conspicuous in Congress, gave promise of a strong and successful administration, a promise fully realized during the short period of his office as President of the United States. His distinguished success in war and peace has endeared him to the hearts of the American people. In the administration of President Arthur we recognize a wise, conservative and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity. We believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen.

It is the first duty of a good Government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity and the comfort and independence of the people, the taxpayers, without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country.

We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States, the serious depression which it is now experiencing, and the danger threatening its future prosperity, and we therefore respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest for the readjustment of the duty upon foreign wool, in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection. We therefore demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenue for the Government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity.

Against the so-called economic system of the Democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our earnest protest. The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus. The Republican party pledges itself to correct the irregularities of the tariff and reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country. The Republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations and which gives us the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs. The policy which seeks peace can trade with all Powers, but especially with those of the Western Hemisphere.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old-time strength and efficiency, that it may in any sea protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of American commerce, and we call upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may again be true that we have a commerce.

It is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our Territories, and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mormon Church, and that the laws so enacted should be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities, if possible, and by the military, if need be.

The people of the United States, in their organized capacity, constitute a nation and not a mere confederacy of States. The National Government is supreme within the sphere of its national duty, but the States have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained.

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world, and we urge that efforts should be made to unite all the commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard, which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage.

The regulations of commerce with foreign nations and between the States is one of the most important prerogatives of the general Government, and the Republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the constitutional power of Congress over interstate commerce.

The principle of the public regulation of railroad corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation, and that shall secure to the people and the railways alike the fair and equal protection of the laws.

We favor the establishment of a national bureau of labor, the enforcement of the eight-hour law, and a wise and judicious system of general education by adequate appropriations from the national revenue where the same is needed.

We believe that everywhere the protection accorded to citizens of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption, and we favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration.

The Republican party, having its birth in a hatred of slave labor and a desire that all men may be truly free and equal, is unalterably opposed to placing our workingmen in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad. In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purposes.

The reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under Republican administration should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States and should be reserved, as far as possible, for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-resident aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with the acts of incorporation, in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

The perpetuity of our institutions rests upon the maintaining of a free ballot, honest count and correct returns. We denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the Democratic party in the Southern States, by which the will of the voter is defeated, as dangerous to the preservation of our free institutions, and we solemnly arraign the Democratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruits of such fraud and violence. We extend to the Republicans of the South, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge to them our most earnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen of whatever race and color the full and complete recognition, possession and exercise of his civil and political rights.

Appointments by the President to offices in the Territories should be made from bona fide citizens and residents of the Territories wherein they are to serve.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the Republican party stands pledged to provide suitable pension for all who were disabled and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The Republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the Arrears of Pensions Act of 1879, so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike and their pensions begin within the date of disability or discharge and not with the date of the application.

To Dyspeptics.

The most common signs of **Dyspepsia**, or Indigestion, are an oppression at the stomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash, heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold miseries, bodily and mental. They should stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the use of moderate doses of

Ayer's Pills.

After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure.

AYER'S PILLS are sugar-coated and purely vegetable—a pleasant, entirely safe, and reliable medicine for the cure of **all disorders of the stomach and bowels.** They are the best of all purgatives for family use.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT CARSON CITY, NEV., July 7th, 1884.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the District Judge of the 7th Judicial District, Nev., and in his absence before the Clerk of said Court, at Reno, Nevada, on the 9th day of August, 1884, viz: James D. Betts, Homestead Application No. 412 for the S ½ S W ¼, and W ½ S E ¼, Sec 25, T 37 N., R 19 E M D M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Fred A. Sawtell, John H. Tolly, Luther G. Clark and George Chase, all of Buffalo Meadows, Nev. P. O. address Buffalo Meadows, Nev.

C. A. WITHERELL, Register.

LUMBER.

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Redwood and Pine Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Laths, Pickets, Pine and Redwood Shingles and Shakes, Fencing and Fence Posts. Stove Wood and Slabs,

ORDERS FOR BOXES,

AND ALL KINDS OF MILL WORK

Promptly attended to. OFFICE:—Third street, opposite C. P. R. R. Branch yard, corner Third and Ralston streets, Western Addition; telephone connection.

WM. HENRY, Manager.

TIME TABLE.

V. & T. R. R.

TIME TABLE.

TAKING EFFECT

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16.

Trains From Virginia to Carson and Reno.

STATIONS.	San Francisco Express.	Local Passenger	Local Passenger
Virginia.....	Departs— 3.00 P. M.	Departs— 8.00 A. M.	Departs— 3.30 P. M.
Gold Hill.....	Departs— 3.11 P. M.	Departs — 8.10 A. M.	Departs— 3.42 P. M.
Mound House.	Arrives— 3.40 P. M.	Arrives— 8.40 A. M.	Arrives— 4.15 P. M.
	Departs— 3.47 P. M.	Departs— 8.50 A. M.	Departs— 4.25 P. M.
Carson.....	Arrives— 4.20 P. M.	Arrives— 9.30 A. M.	Arrives— 5.05 P. M.
	Departs— 4.30 P. M.	Departs— 10.00 A. M.	Departs— 5.30 P. M.
Reno.....	Arrives— 5.45 P. M.	Arrives— 12.00 P. M.	Arrives— 7.15 P. M.

Trains From Reno to Carson and Virginia.

STATIONS.	San Francisco Express.	Local Passenger	Local Passenger
Reno.....	7.10 A. M.	8.50 A. M.	3.00 P. M.
Carson.....	Arrives— 8.25 A. M.	Arrives— 10.55 A. M.	Arrives— 4.15 P. M.
	Departs— 8.35 A. M.	Departs— 11.30 A. M.	Departs— 5.15 P. M.
Mound House..	Arrives— 9.05 A. M.	Arrives— 12.10 P. M.	Arrives— 5.55 P. M.
	Departs— 9.15 A. M.	Departs— 12.20 P. M.	Depaits— 6.05 P. M.
Gold Hill.....	Arrives— 9.48 A. M.	Arrives— 1.03 P. M.	Arrives— 6.48 P. M.
Virginia.....	Arrives— 10.00 A. M.	Arrives— 1.15 P. M.	Arrives— 7.00 P. M.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

TIME TABLE

TAKING EFFECT

MONDAY, APRIL 14, '84.

STATIONS.	Bodie and Bishop Creek Express.	San Francisco and Virginia. Express.
Mound House....	9.20 A. M.	3.20 P. M.
Dayton.....	9.50 "	2.45 "
Clifton.....	..... "	..... "
Fort Churchill...	..... P. M.	..... "
Washoe.....	..... "	..... "
Waubuska.....	11.55 "	12.35 "
	12.15 "	12.15 "
Cleaver.....	..... "	..... "
Mason.....	..... "	..... "
Rio Vista.....	..... "	..... "
Schurz.....	1.55 "	10.47 A. M.
Hills.....	..... "	..... "
Hawthorne.....	3.40 "	8.55 "
	4.00 "	8.30 "
Stansfield.....	..... "	..... "
Kinkead.....	..... "	..... "
Luning.....	5.15 "	7.10 "
New Boston.....	..... "	..... "
Soda Springs...	6.20 "	6.25 "
		6.05 "
Rhodes.....	..... "	..... "
Belleville.....	7 25 "	5.05 "
	..... "	..... "
Junction.....	7 35 "	4.55 "
Candelaria.....	8.00 "	4.20 "
Section 15.....	..... "	..... "
Basalt.....	..... "	..... "
Summit.....	..... "	..... "
Queen.....	..... "	..... "
Benton.....	12.15 A. M.	12.15 "
Hammil.....	..... "	..... P. M.
Section 21.....	..... "	..... "
Bishop Creek....	2.00 "	6.30 "

Passenger trains are run daily and make close connection at Mound House with trains of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad for Virginia City and Reno, and with the Central Pacific Railroad at Reno, via the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, for all points East and West.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Sup't.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Sup't.

D. A. BEND Gen'l Freigh and Passenger ent.

RENO AND FT. BIDWELL STAGE

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

EAGAR & CO., - - Proprietors.

THIS IS THE ROUTE FOR PYRAMID, Round Hole, Buffalo Salt Works, Buffalo Meadows, Duck Flat, Eagleville, Cedarville and Lake City.

Connects at Cedarville with stages for Alturas, and at Alturas with stages for Lakeview, Oregon, and at Lakeview with stages for Chewaucan, Silver Lake, Summer Lake, Abbot's Lake, Prinesville, and the Dalles, also with stages for Drew's Valley, Linkville, Sprague River and Ashland.

Particular attention paid to express packages on the regular line and to Alturas.

Stages leave Reno daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M. Schedule time each way 36 hours,

T. K. HYMERS, Agent Reno

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Pacific States Maps,

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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BISHOP WHITAKER'S

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

RENO, NEVADA.

It will continue to be under the personal direction of Bishop Whitaker, assisted by six thoroughly competent teachers.

MISS EVA QUAIFFE

Will continue in charge of the Department of Music.

For Catalogue or particular information address

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Superior to Any Other Powder

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Which combines all the force of other strong explosives now in use, and the lifting force of the very

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Thus making it vastly superior to any other compound now in use.

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C. C. POWNING, RENO, WASHOE CO., NEV.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT RENO in the State of Nevada, at the close of business June 20th, 1884:

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$244,509 14
Overdrafts	10,065 53
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	40,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	1,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	10 439 25
Due from approved reserve agents	2,599 44
Due from other National Banks	1,830 71
Due from State banks and bankers	1,893 89
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	3,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	4,056 62
Premiums paid	3,425 00
Checks and other cash items	
Bills of other Banks	1,205 00
Specie	49,356 88
Legal tender notes	307 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 0-0 of circulation)	1,800 00
Total	$366,548 50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 75,000 00
Surplus fund	20,000 00
Undivided profits	14,702 42
National Bank notes outstanding	35,340 00
Dividends unpaid	
Individual deposits subject to check	146,018 81
Demand certificates of deposit	31,768 93
Certified checks	1,342 00
Due to other National Banks	1,634 39
Due to State Banks and bankers	41,341 95
Total	$366,548 50

STATE OF NEVADA, COUNTY OF WASHOE, } ss

I, C. T. BENDER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. T. BENDER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1884. H. L. FISH, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: D. A. BENDER, A. H. MANNING, C. T. BENDER, } Directors.

NOTICE OF SALE.

IN THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT Court, in and for the County of Washoe, State of Nevada.

In the matter of the estate and Guardianship of Almetti J. Looney and Lewis C. Looney, Minors—"Notice of sale of certain interests in real property"—Notice is hereby given that Jerry Schooling, Guardian of the estate of said Minors within the State of Nevada, will from and after the 25th day of July, 1884, offer at private sale for cash in hand the interest of the following described real property, to-wit: Lots 14 and 15, in Block P, with improvements thereon; lot 1, in Block W; lot 20, in Block G, also ground and house thereon, South of the Central Pacific Railroad and West of the ravine running southerly and northerly through the town of Reno; said house and ground being in the western part of said town; also lots 13 and 14 in Block N; said last mentioned and described lots being subject to a bond for a deed in favor of Maria Estes, all of which said property is situate in said town of Reno. That the interest of each of said Minors in said real property is one thirty-sixth of an undivided one-half of the whole of said property. That said property will be offered for sale from and after said day until the same is sold. The above mentioned offer to sell the interests of said Minors in said property is in obedience to an order made by said Court on the 3d day of May, 1884. JERRY SCHOOLING, Guardian of said Minors.

Dated this July 2d, 1884.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Robert L. Buncel and J. B. Rafferty, and doing business in Reno, Nevada, as blacksmiths and wagon makers under the firm name of "Buncel & Rafferty," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due and owing said copartnership is to be paid to said J. B. Rafferty, and the said J. B. Rafferty assumes, and will pay, all indebtedness owing by the said firm.

J. B. RAFFERTY, R. L. BUNCEL.

Reno, Nevada, June 23d, 1884.

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